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Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of October, 1905, for the protection of the public health of the United States, the insular territory, and the Republic of Panama.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health.....	25
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin.....	0
Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the Quarantine Regulations:	
(a) Personnel.....	2,263
(b) Passengers.....	549
Required to bathe and undergo special examination:	
(a) Personnel.....	1,581
(b) Passengers.....	1,100
Examined for diseases contemplated by the laws controlling immigration:	
Aliens.....	552
Rejected.....	168
Baggage:	
(a) Inspected and labeled.....	39
(b) Disinfected and labeled.....	1,877

Emigrants recommended for rejection.—Number of emigrants per steamship *Manchuria* recommended, November 7, for rejection: For Honolulu, 4; for San Francisco, 39; in transit, 14.

*Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Case of malarial fever on steamship *China*—Smallpox—Typhus fever and plague at Niuchwang.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, October 24 and November 1, as follows:

During the week ended October 21, 1905, 4 original bills of health were issued to 3 steamships, 1 schooner, and 4 vessels; 161 crew and 2 cabin passengers were inspected and passed. The effects of 44 Asiatic crew, 64 pieces of baggage, were disinfected with sulphur dioxide, 5 per cent, for 18 hours. Forty-three of these men were members of the crew of the steamship *Winnebago*, bound for San Francisco, and 1 was a new member of the crew of the *Lowther Castle*, bound to Cebu. The crew of the sailing vessel, the *Polar Star*, were all Europeans, and were not submitted to disinfection. There was 1 case of trachoma in the person of one of the passengers on the *Polar Star*, which fact was entered on the bill of health, there being no immigrant manifests on board.

A report for the week ended October 7, 1905, from Niuchwang shows 1 case and 2 deaths from typhus fever. No other outports reported quarantinable disease present.

Shanghai and Chefoo have declared Niuchwang an infected port on account of the prevalence of plague there, and both ports have withdrawn their restrictions against Hongkong and Foochow.

Week ended October 28, 1905: Two bills of health, 1 original and 1 supplemental, were issued to 2 steamships, the former being granted to the United States battle ship *Oregon*, without inspection, upon the certificate of her medical officer. One vessel, 170 crew and 125 steerage passengers, were inspected and passed, together with 5 pieces of baggage, and there were disinfected 5 pieces of baggage. One case of fever, probably malarial, was discovered at inspection on board the steamship *China*, and noted on bill of health. Manifests were viséed for 4,158 pieces of freight, while 6 pieces, household effects, were

inspected and passed. Eight emigrants for San Francisco, per steamship *China*, were examined and passed.

Smallpox is not reported officially, but I understand that it is beginning to make its appearance to a noticeable extent among the Chinese.

Niuchwang was the only outport reporting quarantinable disease present. For the period ended October 21, 1905, there were reported at that port 1 new case and 3 deaths from plague. There have been so far, it is said, but 4 deaths from that disease, and its spread is claimed to be checked.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Consul Baehr reports, December 1 and 4, as follows:

During the week ended November 25, 1905, 6 bills of health were issued for vessels bound for the United States, with 120 crew. No passengers. The sanitary conditions of these vessels were reported good; no sickness on board. No quarantinable diseases were reported at this port during the week.

Week ended December 2, 1905, 2 bills of health issued for vessels bound for the United States, with 47 crew. No passengers. The sanitary conditions of these vessels were reported good; no sickness. No quarantinable diseases were reported at this port during the week.

Reports from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Quarantine against Gulf ports of United States raised conditionally.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, December 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 13, as follows:

Week ended December 2, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	23
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,059
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	332

During the week 17 cases and 7 deaths from yellow fever were reported. November 28, 1 case was reported from Marianao, a suburb of Habana. This case was of a woman who, it is reported, had not left Marianao for four months, consequently infection could not be traced to Habana proper. One case was also reported the same day as occurring in Vedado, another suburb. Cases are being reported as occurring outside of what was known as the infected district, so that conditions regarding infection do not appear favorable. Rain has prevailed the latter part of the week, which is unusual for this time of the year. In looking over the record of yellow-fever cases reported it is interesting to note the large proportion of persons who have contracted the disease after a short residence on the island.

From November 10 to December 2, inclusive, there have been 35 cases and 10 deaths reported from yellow fever. The authorities have, I understand, increased their fumigating and oiling brigades.

Four new cases of yellow fever reported December 6.

Three new cases and 1 death from yellow fever reported December 8. One case resulting in death reported from Province of Matanzas